The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,246.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	32 0
including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
including postage	,,	32 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 3
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALTON—February 9th, at Kurrachee, the wife of H. Izzark Walton, Esq., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Busoorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd	Leave Busoorah	17th
,, Muscat	7th	,, Bushire	19th
,, Bunder Abbas	9th	,, Bunder Abbas	23rd
,, Bushire	12th	,, Muscat	26th
Arrive Busoorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	29th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 160 H. P. D. McCALLUM, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd March, calling at Lingo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee on the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.....10th and 25th.

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., A. COTTER, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N.B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. is despatched at 7 on following morning; thus is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers every twelve days, with Mail Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1	&	15	Leave Calcutta	1	&	15
,, Carwar	2		16	,, Bimlipatam	4		18
,, Mangalore	3		17	,, Vizagapatam	5		19
,, Cannanore	4		18	,, Cocanada	6		20
,, Calicut	4		18	,, Masulipatam	6		20
,, Cochin	5		19	,, Madras	7		21
,, Tuticorin	20		20	,, Negapatam	11		25
,, Colombo	21		24	,, Colombo			26
,, Negapatam	10		24	,, Tuticorin			29
,, Madras	10		25	,, Cochin	16		1
,, Masulipatam	16		1	,, Calicut	16		1
,, Cocanada	17		2	,, Cannanore	17		2
,, Vizagapatam	18		3	,, Mangalore	18		3
,, Bimlipatam	19		4	,, Carwar	19		4
Arrive Calcutta	20		5	Arrive Bombay	20		6

Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., C. DAY, Commander, will be despatched as above, on 1st March, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st of the month, at Galle, for interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

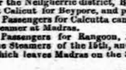
This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Madras, Arcot, or Mysore can proceed by the Steamer of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH AND SUEZ, via THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for Muscat, Bunder Abbas and Bushire.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship "AUSTRALIAN," 1300 Tons, 300 H. P., C. C. B. HUTCHISON, Commander, as above, on TUESDAY, the 20th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

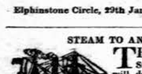
Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	...Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	...Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry	... Sunday.	Beypore	... Sunday.
Vingoria	... ,, Sunday.	Calicut	... ,, Sunday.
Goa	... ,, Monday.	Mangalore	... Monday.
Carwar	... ,, Monday.	Cannanore	... Monday.
Gumpta	... ,, Monday.	Mangalore	... Tuesday.
Mangalore	... ,, Tuesday.	Carwar	... Wednesday.
Cannanore	... Wednesday.	Carwar	... ,, Wednesday.
Chilliherry	... ,, Wednesday.	Goa	... ,, Wednesday.
Calicut	... ,, Wednesday.	Vingoria	... ,, Thursday.
Beypore	... ,, Wednesday.	Ratnagherry	Thursday.
Cochin	...Arr. Friday.	Bombay	...Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "LORD CLYDE," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M.

A. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th January 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month.

Calling at Varavul, Mangerole, Fore Bunder, Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch Steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class	£35	Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

First Class	£45	
Second Class	£25	,,

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "NADA," 800 Tons, Captain THOMPSON, will be despatched about the 21st February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£64	10	0 } Including Railway
Second Class	37	5	0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class	23	5	0 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,

Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co. Limited,
Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To follow the Oonwawuttee.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. HARLEY, R.N. R., Commander, to sail about the 20th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office. J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th Feb. 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Treasure and Cargo, per steam ship *Tynemouth*, Captain FOSTER, arrived from Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per Ship *Edward*, P. BOUVERIE, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply the Shipping in harbour with STONE BALLAST on 24 hours' notice, also RUBBLE, EARTH, or SAND, to Reclamation Companies, &c., at moderate charges.

T. BURKE & Co., Contractors.

317, Lower Colaba, opposite the Telegraph Office, or No. 11, Kalbadevee Road, 25th January 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Melow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

WE beg to inform the public that MR. MACKONJEE CURSETJEE CAMA and MR. JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY cease to be partners in our firm from THIS DAY.

DADABHAI NAOROJI & Co.

London, 1st January 1866.

WE have this day commenced BUSINESS in Bombay as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, Mr. J. MORTON FLANAGAN acting as our Agent and signing our Firm per procuration.

FELL, GREGSON & Co.,
p. pro J. MORTON FLANAGAN.

10th Feb. 1866.

FOUND, a liver coloured RETRIEVER DOG. Anybody proving Ownership and paying cost of Advertisement and expenses may have him on application to MR. J. J. PARTRIDGE, Hummum Street.

14th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. ANDREW ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—Shareholders who have not received Copies of the DIRECTORS' REPORT for the past year may have them on application to the Financial Association of India and China (Limited).

Bombay, 16th February 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—LAND MORTGAGE LOAN, 1866.—No more Subscriptions will be received on account of the above Loan from and after 20th instant.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

15th February 1866.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE PLAY.—The Play fixed for 8 P. M., TUESDAY the 20th instant, is POSTPONED to 8-30 of the same Evening.

J. P. HUGHLINGS, Acting Principal.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held on the 24th inst., next, at 2 o'clock, at the Offices of the Secretaries, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at the Meeting held on the 31st ultimo:—

1. That Art. 18 of the Articles of Association be altered, and that instead of the words "by the High Court of Judicature," "by liquidators" be inserted.

2. That No. 19 of the Articles of Association be cancelled.

3. That the Company be forthwith wound up.

And to appoint Liquidators in the event of the aforesaid Resolution being confirmed.

By order,
BLACKWELL & Co, Secretaries.

Bombay, 16th February 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, and unquestionably, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, February 19th, and days following.

TERMS OF SALE.

A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be paid immediately the Lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the seventh day after the Sale, otherwise the Deposits will be forfeited, and the Lots resold for the benefit of the State.

Lots will be put up to suit purchasers. For further particulars and inspection of articles apply to the undersigned.

Bolts, Copper, long, from	3	to 2 inches.
Bar Iron, round, from	5/8	to 1¼ ,,
,, ,, square, from	5/8	to 1 ,,
,, ,, flat from	5 by 3	to 1 by 1
	5 by 3	to 2½ by 1
Rope, Europe, from	6	to 8 inches.
Tubes, Boiler, brass	5·10 by 3	1176 No.
,, ,, ,,	6 by 3½	72 ,,
,, ,, ,,	4½ by 2½	102 ,,
,, ,, ,,	6 by 3	408 ,,
,, ,, ,,	6·2 by 3	169 ,,
,, ,, ,,	5·4 by 3	83 ,,

and others of sizes.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 6th February 1866.

THE VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of MESSRS. CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Special Resolutions, amending the Articles of Association passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 23rd November 1865:—

1st.—To add the following words to clause 16 of the Articles of Association—"On payment of a fee of one Rupee."

2nd.—That the regulations contained in Clause 33 of the said Articles of Association shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

3rd.—That in lieu and instead of Clause 33 there be substituted the following:—"That no business except the declaration of a Dividend shall be transacted at any meeting unless at least fifteen Shareholders be present at such meeting."

4th.—To amend Clause 39 of the Articles of Association, by striking out the words "six months" in the second and third lines respectively of such Clause, and substituting the words "twelve months."

5th.—To amend Clause 73 of the Articles of Association, by striking out the words "The Auditors cannot be Shareholders in the Company" in the first line of such Clause.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FRAMJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from the *Bori Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Dock*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and *Carriages* are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 13th instant to 5th proximo, both inclusive, in terms of Sec. 14 of the Articles of the Association.

By order of the Directors,
J. J. COGSWELL, Manager.

Calcutta, 5th February 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 15, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders on the 5th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Mr. Kashaorao Bhaskerjee and Mr. M. Roonan be appointed Liquidators. The former at a remuneration of Rs. 150 per month, and distributed, and the latter without any further remuneration beyond his salary as Manager.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co, JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

THE LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).—HEAD OFFICES, 10, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in compliance with the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1862, the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of March next, 1866, at 12 o'clock (noon).

By order of the Board,
GEORGE CUMMING, Secretary.

4th January 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

100	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Negro Hats,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by BENJ. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Tudor Co.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 SHARES of £20 EACH, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE).

It is not anticipated that more than £10 per Share will be called up.

FIRST CALL £5 (Rs. 50) ON ALLOTMENT.

Further Calls, each not exceeding £2 10s. per Share, to be made at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors.

B. HOLME MOWBRAY, Esq.	
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq.	Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.
GEORGE DENT, Esq.	
J. ALEXANDER RUSSELL, Esq.	Messrs. Grey & Coles.
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq.	
JOHN PARSONS, Esq.	Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co.
JAMES BEYNON, Esq.	
GAVIN STEEL, Esq.	Messrs. Grey & Co., Bombay.
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq.	

Bankers.

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Solicitors.

Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.

Auditors.

Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

Brokers.

Messrs. FOSTER & BRAITHWAITE.
Messrs. WALKER & LUMSDEN.

Managing Directors, pro tem.
One Member of each London Firm.

LIVERPOOL.—*Managing Director (pro tem.)*, JOHN PARSONS, Esq.

BOMBAY.—*Managing Director (pro tem.)*, ROBERT HALL WALKER, Esq.
Joint Managers—CHARLES E. BENN, Esq. (Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.)
ATHELSTANE EDWARD ASHLEY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

OFFICES:—4, Cullum Street, E. C.

The Company has been formed and incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the united business of the firms of Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co., Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of London; Messrs. Russell, Coles & Co., and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., of Liverpool; and Messrs. Grey & Co., and Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co., of Bombay.

The principle upon which the several firms have acted in transferring and making over their business to the Company, has been the conviction that the consolidated businesses may be carried on at less cost and with less personal labour than the members of the several firms, under one roof and by one staff, than by the several firms and establishments under separate roofs, and also that in the hands of an extended proprietary, the business is capable of enlargement and expansion.

The whole of the Commission and Agency business of the respective firms has been handed over to the Company as from 31st December last.

No dead stock or any other description of property has been taken over by the Company, and no preliminary expenses whatever have been incurred, beyond the legal and incidental charges attendant on the formation of the Company.

The partners in the several firms have subscribed one-half of the entire capital, have paid up the first call of £5 per share, and have agreed not to assign any of their shares for a period of six months after the incorporation of the Company, to the end at least that the value of the shares may, and not henceforth to carry on any Mercantile Commission or other business of like nature, except for account of the Company.

The Shareholders in the Company have not been called upon to pay out of the capital of the Company any consideration for the good will of the several businesses; but by the terms of the Articles of Association, it is stipulated that one-half of the nett profits, after first paying interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up, is, for a period of twelve years, to be paid to the respective firms in consideration of the value of the good-will of the business; which consideration is thus postponed to a first payment of 7 per cent, per annum to the Shareholders, guaranteed to them by the partners in the several firms for a period of three years.

The first Directors of the Company are members of the respective firms, and they have agreed among themselves, subject to the approval of the Shareholders in general meeting, to remain Directors and to superintend the affairs of the Company for three years at least from its formation.

The Company is already in operation and carrying on the amalgamated business, which it is anticipated may be largely increased under the favouring influences of an extended proprietary and capital.

Of the moiety of the stock not appropriated, 10,000 shares have been reserved to be allotted to the foreign constituents of the firms and others who may be likely to promote the interests of the undertaking; and 15,000 shares are offered to the public at par.

It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to call up above £10 a share upon the Capital; of which £5, being the amount already contributed on the moiety of the Capital appropriated, is to be paid up on allotment, and the remainder by instalments not exceeding £2 10s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

The agreement between the several firms and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the office of Messrs. FRESHFIELDS and NEWMAN, the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for Shares may be made, addressed to the Secretary of the Company at the Offices of the Company, 4, Cullum Street, E. C., or to the Brokers, Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 27, Austin Friars, E. C.; or Messrs. Walker and Lumsden, 25, Austin Friars, E. C.

With reference to the above, the 15,000 Shares referred to were taken up in London on the 2nd instant, and the undersigned are prepared to receive applications for the Shares reserved for Bombay.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
GREY & Co,

Bombay, 10th Feb, 1866.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
23, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has THIS DAY established himself as a FREIGHT BROKER.

Office, No. 7, Military Square. J. ATHEY.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of February 1866, at 4 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors for the half year ending the 31st December 1865.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To issue the Fifty (50) New Shares sanctioned and confirmed at a previous General Meeting, and to decide the rate of premium the said Shares shall be issued on non-Shareholders.
4th. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 21st instant, inclusive.

By order,
JAMES GREAVES,
Managing Director.

Broach, 12th February 1866.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent. per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

P. S. FEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

THE JAFER ALEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી જફર અલી કાપણીનીંગ એંડ વણીનીંગ કંપની (મર્યાદીત).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Mills, Begum Varee, on SATURDAY the 24th February 1866, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Reports and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1865.
2. To fix the number of Directors, and to elect new Directors in the place of those at present in office, who retire in terms of clause 45 of the Articles of Association.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration: and to transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 17th February to 9th March 1866, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMSEETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Secretary.

Surat, Begum Varee, Company's Office, 10th February 1866

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the superintendence of Mr. GUSTAVE CHARLES, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. Contracts for supplies, Purchase of the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available:—Leather Purses, Travelling and Couriez Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Heating Utensils, Japanned Cash Boxes, Writing Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pencil Cases, Electro-plated Candlesticks, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick Campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets Plain and Fancy, Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Percussion Caps, Patent Rifle-sights and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledore and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks; a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank on MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Audited General Statement of Accounts up to 30th June 1865, with an estimate of the Bank's position as at 31st December last.
2nd. To consider certain propositions as to the Bank's Capital.
3rd. To elect Directors.
4th. To elect Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

15th February 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

R. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SADBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

NOTICE.—ESTATE of S. B. COLAH.—All Creditors on this Trust are requested to send in a full statement of their claims to the undersigned, on or before the 28th February instant.

In making up their statements, Claimants are requested to give credit for the securities pledged with them, at the price at which such have been realized, and furnish a Broker's Certificate.

No Interest is to be calculated, and no claims will be entertained after the date as above given.

CHARLES IGGULDEN, } Trustees.
JOHN GRAY, }

No. 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 6th Feb. 1866.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent: Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

NOTICES.

COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) will be held for the transaction of the following business at the Offices of Messrs B. & A. HORMUSJEE, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY the 24th February at 2 P.M:

1. To receive the Directors' Report.
2. To elect two Directors in the place of Ardaseer Hormusjee and F. A. Spencer, Esquires, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BEING Saturday there was little or nothing doing in the market to-day. Elphinstones declined from 175 to 165 premium. Market steady.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits	do. do.	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Do. Documents	do. do.	2s 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	97½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	313

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
8,07,000	500	500	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	250	...	Asiatic Bank Corpn	83 p ct dis.
560,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corpn	83 p ct dis.
2,10,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,000 p sh.
1,50,000	250	250	10	Bank of China	145 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank	55 p ct pm.
740 00	250	250	.....	Bombay City Bank	45 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Prov. Bank	50 p ct dis.
2,00,000	200	200	4	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	50 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Bombay Native Brokers' Banking Company	25 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	6	Central Bank	82 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	60 p ct pm.
750,000	250	250	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	Par.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank	99 p ct premium.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	15 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	109 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	250	.....	East Indian Bank	59 p ct pm.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	33 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co	6 per share.
500,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk	25 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	120	.....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	64 p ct dis.
200,000	100	2½	.....	London & Bombay Bk	3 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	125	.....	Madras Bank	75 pm.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corporation	110 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	35 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	.....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	25 p ct pm nm.
.....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank	3 p ct premium.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each		Rs. 16-2-0
Bank of England Notes		" 10
Spanish Dollars		" 225
Gold Mohurs		" 29½
Mexican Dollars		" 223
Portuguese Crowns		" 450
Five-Franc Pieces		" 223
Bar Silver		" 10⅝
Gold Leaf		15-1-1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent.				
Rs. 90	Transfer Loans	1844-45	Sicca	"
" 93	Do.	1852-53	Loan	"
" 88	Do.	1853-56	Co.'s	"
	Do.	1854-55		"
" 103	Do. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57		Five per cent.
" 101 p ct p	Public Works Loan	1864-65		Five per cent.
" 109½				Five and a half per cent.

PRICE CURRENT, 12th February 1866.

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba.	
Dholleras (end)	Rs. from 410
Dholleras (April and May)	" 415 to 419
Bhownuggur and Mowa	" 410 to 415
Surat and Broach	" 400 to 405
Forebunder	" 390 to 390
Veraul	" 390 to 390
Khandeish (New)	" 410 to 414
Dharwar (Sawginned)	" 445 to 450
Oomrawtee (March and April)	" 430 to 435
Ditto (now ready)	" 430 to 432
Hinghunghaut (New)	" 460 to 465

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 17.

Lodwick, Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding 12th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Dharwar.
Rogers, Surgeon A. M., Medical Department, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Hamilton, Capt., 12th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Neilgherries.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 17.

Campbell, Lieutenant C. H., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Lyons, Captain G. M., 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Malligaum.
Compton, Colonel D'O., Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Fraser, Surge.n, Hon. Physician, to Mhow.
Clay, Captain S., 103rd Fusiliers, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Hewett, Major F. S., Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.
Johnes, Captain H. O., 18th Royal Irish, on duty with troops, to Europe.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 16th February.

The Annual General Invaliding Committee will reassemble at the Hospital of the General Depot on the 17th instant, at 7 o'clock A. M.:—

President.—Surgeon Major Gamble, M. D., Principal Medical Officer, British Forces.

The General Officer Commanding Poona Division of the Army will be good enough to nominate the members.

Lieutenant A. W. Godson, 12th Regiment N. I., is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani by the first standard.

The following promotions in the Commissariat Department are made:—

Sub-Conductor A. Bartleman to be Acting Conductor from 17th November, vice Pearson, promoted.

Sergeant C. Magor to be Acting Sub-Conductor from 17th November, vice Nelson, promoted.

BENGAL.

(From the Gazette of India.)

The following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information:—

India Office, London, 23rd December 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor of India in Council.

SIR,—I have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for Bills to be drawn in repayment of advances to be made for the several Governments of India for the service of the Royal Navy, and for the Public Services in China, in the Official year 1866-67, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of the Treasury, at two shillings (2s.) the Rupee.

You will direct the same rate to be observed in 1866 67 in respect of Officers' Family Remittances and effects,—I have, &c.,

(Signed) WOOD.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Sea in search of health and pleasure:—

Captain Robert Grant Watson, of the Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at the Court of Persia, for 20 months, from the date of his departure from Teheran.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Herbert Bruce, C. B., of the Bombay Staff Corps, Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces, for 20 months.

Lieutenant Thomas Linahan, (Unattached) Barrack Master, Hazarebaugh, for 20 months, under the new regulations.

Brevet Lieut. Colonel Charles Thomas Edward Hinde, of the Bengal Infantry, having completed the prescribed period of service as Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonel.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps are promoted instead of those assigned in Government General Orders Nos. 957 and 963 of 1861:—

Captain (Brevet Major) S. J. Hare, to be Major.
Lieutenant T. Quin, to be Captain.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Colonel A. Kemball, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General, in succession to Brigadier General F. M. Fraser, C. B., who is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment on the Brigade Staff.

PUNJAUB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Cavalry.—Lieutenant R. P. Blake, of the General List, Madras Infantry, to be 2nd Doing-duty Officer.

Surgeon Major Charles Hathaway, M. D., of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £292 per annum.

SHIPPING.

FEB.	ARRIVALS.	
17	Maharaj (s)	Mandavie, Feb. 17.
17	H. M.'s Highflyer (s)	Soor, Feb. 13.

FEB.	DEPARTURES.	
17	Edinburgh	London.
	Ulysses	London.
	Baden	Mauritius.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship *Dejaat*, D. Oliver, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Celestial Wave*, W. Sellers, bound to Liverpool.
Barque *Faithfull*, H. Phillips, bound to Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Ship *Beaumaris Castle*, for London.
Ship *Clanmeelan*, for Liverpool.
Ship *City of Tanjore*, for Havre.
Ship St. *Barnard*, for Calcutta.

FREIGHTS.

ONLY a moderate amount of business has been transacted in our Freight Market during the past week, but consignees have been firm in their demand for higher rates, and unless some of the vessels overdue soon make their appearance rates of freight must be considerably higher. Several Australia in ballast are known to be on their way up from Galle, and more are expected, which tends to make shippers exceedingly cautious in taking up tonnage.

For *Liverpool*.—An advance of 2s. 6d. per ton for going iron ships has been established, £2-7-6 being the current rate. The Iron Shipping Co.'s fine ship *Hydrabad*, 1,339 tons, is expected to load a cargo for early shipment at £2-7-6 per ton; and several wooden ships have engaged part cargoes same time for shipment at £2-5-0 per ton. There is only a limited tonnage for going ships, but for March loading £2-5-0 is freely offered. *Seeds* have been shipping in small lots at £0-12-6 per ton.

For *London*.—Government have accepted the tender of the fine iron ship *Beaumaris Castle*, 1,040 tons, for the conveyance of troops. Cargo is very scarce, and with the exception of small lots of Seeds which have been shipped at 17s. 6d. to £1-2-6 per ton, no cargo is obtainable.

For *Havre*.—The *City of Tanjore*, 799 tons, has engaged half a cargo of Cotton at £3 per ton.

Our Freight Market closes, further, with an upward tendency, without, however, much business doing.

For Liverpool	Cotton	£2 2 6 to £2 7s. 6 per ton.
	Seeds	£0 12 6 to £0 15s. 6d.
For London	Cotton	£2 0 0 to £2 5s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£1 0 0 to £1 2s. 6d.
	Cotton	£1 0 0 to £3 5s. 0d.
Havre	Coffee	..... free. 75 to £80

Bombay Saturday Review, February 17.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "NORTHAM," (1,320 Tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain DENOAR, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 8-30 A.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 26th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 17th February 1866.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 2 P. M. on the 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Wednesday the 28th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Thursday morning.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "EMEU," 1,603 tons, and 200 H. P., Captain METHVEN, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Tuesday, the 27th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 11 A.M. on the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 17th February 1865.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOUND, a CHUBBS' KEY in the Byculla Club on the night of the Ball. The owner is requested to apply to the Steward of the Club.

R. HOSKINS, Honorary Secretary.

STRAYED, a Scotch Terrier DOG, bluish grey colour, answers to the name of "Jack." The finder on returning him to MR. MORRISON, Central Bank, Fort, will be handsomely rewarded.

TO BE LET, the OFFICES No. 7, Rampart Row, now in the occupation of Messrs. FULCHER, COOPER & Co. For particulars apply on the premises.

Bombay, 16th February 1866.

TO LET, from 1st January 1866, extensive OFFICES, at present occupied by the General Financial Corporation (Limited). For Terms, &c., apply at the Office of the Company, No 8, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the Supporters of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage will be held in St. Andrew's Church, Fort, at 5 P. M. TO-DAY.

R. Hannay, Esq., will preside.

BROACH COTTON MILL COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December 1865, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after 1ST MARCH next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 5th March.

The Dividend will be payable to Shareholders whose names are on the register at close of business this day.

By order,

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th February 1865.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depot there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in want of Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Office of the Bank on WEDNESDAY the 7th March, at 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Balance Sheet of the Company to 31st December 1865, and Auditors' Report thereon.

To consider the Statement of the Directors on the above, and the future prospects of the Bank.

To re-elect Directors.

To elect Auditors.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th February 1866.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared to undertake the discharge of whole shipments, or the clearance of portions of Cargoes as may not be removed by Consignees, holding the same at the risk of the concerned for freight or landing charges.

The Company have available a powerful Tug Steamer for towing Ships in and out of Dock and at moderate rates; also Steam Yachts, which can be chartered for excursion parties when not otherwise employed.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. C. PENSON, General Manager.

Offices, Graham's Buildings.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MAHADOO BALLAJEE PATELL has contracted to sell to THACKER VUSSONJEE PREMJEE all that piece or parcel of foras feechold vacant Ground, situate on the Byculla Flats, without the Fort walls of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 90, containing by admeasurement 1,611 square yards; and bounded on the north by the vacant ground of Hajee Mahomed Hossenjee Wadia, on the south by the road of Bhanjee Nundoo, on the east by the ground of Damodhur Ballajee, and on the west by the vacant ground of Davidass Hemraz and Nanjee Govindjee. Any person or persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, to the said property, are requested to make the same known to us, at our Office in Apollo Street, within the Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed, and any person or persons having any such claim will be deemed to have waived the same.—Dated this 17th day of February 1866. KELLY, HOPE & MANISTY,

Purchaser's Solicitors.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

MONDAY EVENING, 19TH FEBRUARY.

SECOND MAGICAL REPRESENTATION by Professor VANEK and COMPANY, Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

MODERN WITCHCRAFT, by means of Galvanism, Magnetism and Electricity.

Professor VANEK has the honour to inform the Public of Bombay, that he shall have much pleasure to show in this part a series of his NON-PLUS ULTRA TRICKS, which have never before seen or done.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

A GREAT FEAT OF GYMNASTIC EXERCISE BY THE WONDERFUL SMALL AUTOMATON SURNAMED, LITTLE BLONDIN, who will exhibit himself on the Rope at command.

This is most surprising Exhibition of Mechanism, and will, there is not the least doubt, be received with great applause.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

PART THIRD.

GRAND CYCLORAMA, by means of HYDRO-OXYGEN GAS APPARATUS, by Mr. JOHN WESSELY, comprising:

THE KNIGHT'S HALL AT NIGHT.—At the table sparingly illuminated by a Lamp, are seated several Knights indulging in potations. In the background is a large portico leading into the fields. The night is very dark, but the Moon gradually rises and illuminates a lovely country.

FONTAINBLEAU.—On the pond swims a Swan, which most curiously dives down.

AN OLD RUIN.—At the back of which the Moon is gradually rising.

INTERIOR OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, LONDON—by day and night—is gradually filling with people.

A WATER MILL ON THE RHINE—with the wheel turning and the water flowing. The summer scene gradually changes into winter; it begins to snow, the trees are getting covered with snow, and the wheel of the Mill freezes in the water.

GRAND COMIC LIVE MUSEUM.—The Chinese Juggler.—The Bewildered Bridegroom.—Harlequin's Birth.—The Enchantress.—Lovers' Oglings.—The Enchantress' Flowers.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE MUCH AMUSING CHANGES OF COLOURS.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 2	Pit	Rs. 1
Stalls	" 4		

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-45.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

CALENDAR.—FEBRUARY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Thursday .....22nd 9h. 39m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Tides.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	19	Twilight ends at 6-38 P.M.	6 27	6 1	1 20	1 35	
Tues.	20	Saturn Stationary at 6-54.	6 27	6 1	2 0	2 24	
Wed.	21	Jupiter rises at 4-1 A.M.	6 26	6 2	2 47	3 12	
Thurs.	22	New Moon First Quarter at 9-39 A.M.	6 26	6 2	3 45	4 20	
Fri.	23	Mercury in greatest Hel.	6 25	6 3	4 57	5 41	
Sat.	24	Moon passes 5° 20' S. of Uranus	6 24	6 30	6 24	7 5	
Sun.	25	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 24	6 3	7 43	8 20	

Tides Flo. Mon. 26th 4h.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 2	KURRACHEE	Feb. 13
AGRA	Feb. 13	LAHORE	Feb. 10
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 13	LONDON	Jan. 31
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 27	MADRAS	Feb. 13
BANGALORE	Feb. 14	MALTA	Jan. 18
CALCUTTA	Feb. 12	MEERUT	Feb. 13
CAPE	Dec. 16	OOTACAMUND	Feb. 8
CEYLON	Jan. 29	OUDH	Feb. 10
COCHIN	Feb. 3	PENANG	Jan. 27
DELHI	Feb. 13	PUNJAUB	Feb. 10
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Jan. 29
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 21

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1866.

From the stand-point of pure theory no tax can be devised more strictly just than that which imposes upon the community in proportion to the income of its members the burden of maintaining the efficiency of the administration and promoting the general improvement of the country. It is not, however, the most convenient instrument for supplying the Government exchequer, in an almost exclusive manner, with the thews and sinews necessary to keep the administrative organization in perfect order; for its chief defect, were it used as the great taxing engine in a heavily taxed nation, is one on which Government itself is particularly sensitive, and on which the people also seem to think it would be particularly unpleasant to be too accurately informed. That defect lies, as regards Government, in the fidelity of the tax as a barometer of the national expenditure; and as regards the people in the compulsory contemplation of the amount of their fiscal burdens. So the English nation willingly consents to be hoodwinked, and Government has no special interest in undeceiving it. Government and Finance Ministers know full well the truth of Burke's saying, that it is as difficult to tax and to please as it is to love and be wise. If the English nation, therefore, prefers to bury its head in the sand, and fancy that it is making some sort of escape from the tax-gatherer, it is a most comfortable frame of mind to be in. If it prefers to pay a heavy tax on tea and other articles of necessity or luxury, rather than a direct contribution of equivalent amount, and thereby confound the tax with the actual cost of the article, it is a pleasing delusion for the taxpayer, and a very convenient one for Government, who has no wish to force upon him the knowledge of how deeply it dips its hand into his pocket. But the chief recommendation of the income tax—one which no other tax possesses in an equal degree—is its equitability. It presses equitably on all classes of the community, except the very poorest, and its incidence is precisely on those classes on whom taxation should lie. In India it has an additional recommendation, and a special one of its own, inasmuch as it is the only tax which can be made to reach the really wealthy section of the community. Everybody, save perhaps the retrograde Trevelyanites of finance, is agreed upon the abstract justness and desirability of an income tax; but there are some who, like the *Madras Athenæum* the other day, hesitate about its introduction, in consequence of the deceit which was practised during the five years of its operation in the filling up of the returns. We do not think this is a reason for throwing away upwards of a million sterling, galling though it be to honest men to know that large numbers of the wealthy community had pawned their honour by a lie, and escaped a tax which men with a scrupulous regard for truth would not avoid. That there was much misrepresentation during the existence of the tax it is impossible to disbelieve. When the tax was remitted on incomes between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 a year in April 1862, 2,00,000 persons only out of all the immense population of India, European and Native, returned themselves as having incomes of more than Rs. 500 a year. Such a state of things is utterly incredible, and it is the more incredible when we deduct from that number a necessary and considerable percentage as representing Europeans. But the main point is that these 300,000 wealthy people, or the greater unknown number, forming the wealthiest in the country,—the official classes, the rich traders of the large towns, rich bankers, and native chiefs—are practically untaxed in India without an income tax. A succession tax is an imperfect substitute for an income tax, and ought to be introduced as a collateral and not as a substitutionary source of revenue. Without an income tax, the capitalists of India are taxed as lightly as the wretched labourer whose wants are confined to the simplest necessaries of life and the scantiest articles of clothing. The native millionaires of the Presidency town are not contributing one rupee more to the Government of the country than the coolie who consumes his small daily quota of taxed salt. The land rent is screwed out of the ryots to an extent that induced the late Mr. Wilson to declare it at rack rent pitch, in order apparently to allow the Indian aristocracy of wealth to enjoy a redundant exemption from taxation. This is an anomaly which cannot continue. The Trevelyan theory of taxing the produce of the country, and sheltering its competition in the markets of the world, came to end with the departure from India of the Hierophant of old-fashioned finance; and the problem that a finance minister is bound to solve is to find the means of reaching the accumulating hoards of the traders of India. Now, a succession tax, which our Madras contemporary regards as a satisfactory substitute for the income-tax, does not reach in an adequate degree the wealthy natives, and is ineffective as regards the European community, which is equally bound with the native to bear its due share of taxation. It is no answer to the proposal for an income-tax to say that the Government of India transferred the cost of maintaining the police from the imperial to local revenue in order to provide for the abolition of the income tax. In the first place the police tax on municipalities is no equivalent for the income tax; in the next place, it might be reduced to a minimum by the levying of obnoxious octroi, hampering trade and taxing the poor in proportion to their consumption of the common necessaries of life; and in the third place it comprehends classes lower in the social scale than the income tax aimed at, and therefore so far transfers a portion of the burden of taxation from the very richest classes in India to the very poorest. Without opening up the question of an imperial or purely local police, there are powerful difficulties in the way of believing that the functions of Government, say, as a landlord, should be hampered by the burden of maintaining peace and order by a police force in a wealthy city like Bombay. The transfer of the police tax to local funds is therefore a mere adjustment of the burden as between the imperial and local revenues, and diminishes not a jot the force of the fact that the wealthiest classes of India do not contribute a pie more than the labourer to the imperial funds. If Mr. Massey adopts an income tax and a succession tax, he must brace himself for a due meed of unpopularity. The classes whom such taxes affect are the classes who can make themselves heard through newspapers, who can hold meetings, pass resolutions, and petition Government. The ignorant ryot in the interior is dumb when the weight of taxation presses too heavily upon him; he can make no protest, and submits to the tightening of the Governmental screw with meek inarticulate suffering. But the rich traders of the Presidency towns are not, like Uriah Heap, humble persons, having no voice in public assemblies. They can clamour against the income tax as inquisitorial and obnoxious. They cannot, however, call it either unsound in principle or unjust, and much of their clamour must be taken as mere talk, and a desire to shift the burden to the shoulders of others. If Mr. Massey, therefore, by imposing both taxes, reaps an immediate dower of indignation from a portion of the class whom they will subject to taxation, he will succeed to a future heritage of esteem with every man who is interested in the efficiency of the administration, the adequate remuneration of the public services, and the progress of the country. Let him palter with the great question of the taxation of the rich, and his career as Finance Minister will end, like Sir Charles Trevelyan's, in general contempt.

IT seems as if every new stage of society ought to be watched carefully, to prevent new evils from arising. In proportion as the progress is great, the greater is the necessity of retaining in the new system all that is good in the old. Especially in the East, where custom usurps the place of reason, and the people are tethered to old associations, should the Legislature be cautious in destroying those links which connect foregone times with these. Sentiment is often more powerful than argument, and there is no greater proof of ability in a statesman than making a means of good out of those prejudices, which become a steady source of evil when managed badly. In these days, when Englishmen are constantly going home to revise their ideas, when English opinions and manners are spreading, there is some danger of our making laws without regard to the peculiar character of the people. We are too much inclined to forget that generalizations are true only so far as they are borne out by the particular instances our inductions are based on. Maxims which may be perfectly true at home are very often perfectly false here. For example, most people who know of a crime being committed will tell of it and assist the law in suppressing it. When a murder or a robbery occurs, the first impulse of an Englishman is to give information to and aid the authorities in arresting the offender. In India, the case is the very reverse. A man who has seen the crime taking place, goes quietly home, tells nobody, and usually dreads being asked about it. In the smaller rules of procedure, there may be great difference in different countries. In the courts at home, positive evidence is generally deemed to be trustworthy, on the principle that men in general prefer telling the truth to telling falsehoods: in this country the presumption is rebutted by almost every trial. In most countries of Europe and America, the competition in commerce, both inland and foreign, is so great as to prevent combination, while here it is only in the latter branch that prices are determined by competition. There is no doubt that if retail dealers tried who could serve their customers in the best and cheapest manner, they would lose nothing, and the public would be a great gainer, yet we must accept the facts as they are, and not as they ought to be. The system of charging extravagant and arbitrary prices has not yet been done away with. Perhaps things will ultimately tend that way, yet during the time of transition much inconvenience has to be put up with, especially in the Mofussil, where the people have a sullen, slothful dislike to us. We say the Mofussil advisedly, because in Bombay things are further advanced, and the natives are more under the influence of European example. In discussing measures for the benefit of the empire, this ought never to be forgotten. In the Presidency town there is a constant stream of intelligence, while in the outlying regions, far from the seat of Government, the stagnation of ideas has never been broken.

This is not to be wondered at or treated as abnormal. Though many people now living can remember the Peishwa's Government, it seems to us to belong to the distant past: and we are too apt to suppose that the feeling of security and confidence, which only slowly grows up, can be formed in one generation among a suspicious and reticent people. Years of strong administration and moderate taxes are required to produce people to accumulate property, and still more confidence and enlightenment must be diffused before they can be made to see their interest in employing their hoarded wealth as capital. The country towns, especially those near the railroads or in the cotton districts, are becoming more connected with Bombay by the network of commerce, and the soukars, who are often travelled men, have gained in intelligence; yet the far more numerous class employed on the soil rarely leave their homes, and have the same notions as their ancestors had a century ago. These notions may be founded on prejudices strange and old, yet they are connected with their religion and their village system, and enter into their inmost thought. The reasons for them may be often frivolous, and therefore those who hardly have heard of them in books, and have never in their lives seen their effect in practice, are impatient of them and treat them with contempt. Were India governed as it used to be by people who have spent their days in it, there would not be the same need of warning. But the paramount power now resides in England, and the rulers out here feel themselves more under English responsibility, and are more anxious to obtain English commendation. To gain this approval, they must adapt their measures to an English point of view. When we consider how few members of Parliament are acquainted with Indian affairs, and what small interest is taken in the country by the constituencies, we can easily see how dangerous home interference is. If we can imagine Great Britain being managed by the people of America or Australia, we can form some idea of the nature of the task, though this does not fully illustrate the difficulty, since the language, religion, and habits of those countries are similar. There is less to be apprehended from this interference in Bombay itself, which is almost a European town, yet as the Local Government residing there is exposed to its influence, there is some chance of its losing sight of the peculiar circumstances of the interior.

THE following telegram is taken from the *Englishman* of the 12th instant:—

Dewangiri, 10th February.—On 7th our force met with determined resistance at Salikur. The enemy were hotly pursued, and the whole range over the Monass was carried, and is held by fifty men of the 26th Native Infantry; wounded, one Sepoy of the 26th Native Infanty. Head Quarters returned two miles to Salikur.

THE *Englishman*:—We regret to state that Lieutenant-Colonel Stoll, Commanding H. M.'s 105th Foot, at present in camp here, died yesterday morning of cholera after a few hours' illness.

Captain H. L. de la Chaumette, Paymaster H. M.'s 97th Regiment, and late Paymaster 11th Brigade R. A., also died yesterday of bronchitis at the Officers' Hospital. Both officers will be buried in the evening with military honours, the funeral party being composed of detachments from H. M.'s 1st Battalion 20th Regiment and 91st Highlanders, under command of Colonel Patterson.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—On Saturday evening last the gay world of Calcutta, when enjoying the air upon the Course, were thrown into the highest state of alarm and apprehension by an accident which might have had the most disastrous effects. The horses attached to a carriage, in which were Lady Lawrence and some of her family, became extremely restive and at last fairly ran away; the coachman endeavoured in vain to pull them up, until one of the reins broke, when they galloped on without restraint along the Strand, and came into contact with one or two carriages; until they were brought to a stand-still with a violent shock near the Watergate of the Fort, by a collision with the Brownberry of Mr. Barham, of Thacker, Spink and Co., and breaking the panels nearly capsized it. Fortunately no personal injury happened to any one; but we hear that Her Ladyship behaved in so great a danger with a courage and coolness such as might be expected from one bearing so highly distinguished a name.

H. M.'s S. "HIGHFLYER" IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

A BRUSH WITH THE WAHABEES.

H. M.'s Sloop of War *Highflyer*, 21 guns, Captain Pasley, left Bombay on the latter end of December for a cruise up the Persian Gulf. She first touched at Muscat, where she landed two guns, which had been sent up to the Imaum. From thence she went to Soor on the 2nd January, and then on the following day to Elphinstone Inlet, where she expected to meet Colonel Pelly, but not being able to find that gentleman, they returned to Soor, where he was awaiting her arrival. Afterwards left for Behrien, and there sent a message to the Chief of Katif, who was to have made restitution for certain outrages committed against British authority.

After a short delay it was found necessary to proceed to Bassadore in Oman, after which made a run along the Pirate coast and destroyed a fort at Aguina, and then returned back to Elphinstone Inlet.

Some three days' time was given to the Chief at Katif to satisfy the demand made upon him; at the expiration of that time, as he had failed to comply with the same, they opened fire on a fort, which was destroyed, as well as three "dows," two of which were war boats.

The *Highflyer* then proceeded towards Dimam, but in consequence of the shallowness of the water she could not get within eight miles of the Fort. The boats were then lowered, but the two larger ones could not get within half a mile of the shore; the two smaller ones, however, approached within about 300 yards, when she ran aground, upon which about 30 officers and men jumped out and waded ashore, and made their way towards the fort, and when they got ashore one of the Wahabees came down and commenced a parley with the party, evidently with the purpose of gaining time, and enabling the men in the fort to get their guns into such a position as to give their assailants a warm reception. After a few minutes thus spent one of the *Highflyer's* men seized hold of the Arab, whereupon the guns from the fort opened a sharp fire of grape upon the small force; they made an immediate rush at the fort. One of the leaders of the party managed to clear the embrasure and got in, being instantly followed by the men.

The fort is a square one, having an outer wall with guns mounted on each side. Within this wall is another fort with towers at each corner. When the men got within the outer wall they were ordered to place themselves close under the walls of the inner fort, so as to be under cover of the fire from the towers, but in consequence of the impossibility of restraining their ardour, several were wounded by gun shot. The enemy threw down upon their devoted heads large stones and other missiles.

The officers finding that they had been misinformed as to the strength of the besieged, having been given to understand that there were not above fourteen men in the fort, they were very soon undeceived on this point, for they found it crowded with men, having been reinforced by the followers of another Chief.

It now being found impossible to take the place with their small force, and not having scaling ladders or any other appliances at hand, it was determined to retire in the best way they could. As soon as the party left the fort the enemy again opened fire upon them, and before they could reach their boats several more men were wounded.

The losses in front of the fort and in the retreat to the boats amounted to three men killed, and three officers and five men wounded; one of the latter mortally, from the effects of which he died on the next day.

On the following day the fort was shelled with the hope of dislodging the enemy, but as far as could be ascertained without any favourable result having been effected, though, as many of the shells were observed to lodge in the fort, it is reasonable to suppose that its occupants must have suffered to some extent. Several of the enemy were known to have been killed or wounded by the storming party, but no accurate estimate could be formed of their losses.

Subsequently the party returned to Soor, and as the Chief had not complied with the terms demanded, they captured fourteen dows, and destroyed some of them which were being constructed on shore by setting them on fire, which communicated with the town and set it on fire. The vessel then returned to Muscat and communicated with Colonel Pelly, when it was determined upon returning to Bombay for the purpose of shipping materials and other necessary appliances to effectually chastise these scoundrels.

The *Highflyer* arrived in Bombay yesterday, and will doubtless return to the scene of hostilities shortly, when they will doubtless give a good account of the enemy.

LATEST NEWS.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 17TH FEBRUARY.

Money limited demand.
Credits 2s. 1

nities of Fakir, he left Dr. Dallas, and once more placed the matter in the hands of Messrs. Cleveland and Peile, authorising them to apply to Dr. Dallas's firm for repayment of the sum he had paid to them in advance; that at an early period in the suit he instructed Fakir to send a retainer to Mr. Anstey; that on the following day Fakir returned him an answer to the effect that Messrs. Cleveland and Peile, on his mentioning the matter to them, had declined to retain Mr. Anstey; that thereupon he told Fakir that he discharged Messrs. Cleveland and Peile from being his solicitors, and desired him to stay all proceedings of his in their office, and get his bill of costs prepared; that thereafter—viz., on 10th January—he personally retained Mr Anstey, and immediately informed Fakir Balkrastna and Anundrao Damother of the fac; that afterwards that firm sent hi.n a letter they had received from Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, requesting a written statement from him in the suit in which he was defendant, and to which he sent an answer, direct, on the 1st February; that he believed his answer was shown by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop to Messrs. Cleveland and Peile; that on the afternoon of the 7th inst., by the advice of his counsel, he tendered to Mr. Peile in person the sum of Rs. 900—c., Rs. 500 in the form of an acknowledgment from Dr. Dallas's firm for that amount, and Rs. 300 in bank notes—which he rejected for the reason stated in the previous affidavit; that previously on the same day the like tender was made to Anundrao Damother on behalf of Messrs. Cleveland and Peile; and lastly that he had never seen the bills of costs or been told by any one that they were ready, but that Anundrao had informed him on the 7th February that they would not be ready for several days.

FORT POLICE COURT.—17TH FEBRUARY.

(BEFORE F. J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

THEFT OF PEARLS.—Ramchunder Crustnajee and Shaikhan Sadekhan were placed at the bar charged with the theft of pearls, of the value of Rs. 2,500, the property of one Hajee Hoossein Bin Ali.

The prosecutor stated:—I am a dealer in pearls, and live in Modykhana Street, in the Fort. On the 22nd of last month, about 3 P. M., the prisoner Ramchunder came to my house, accompanied by the second prisoner. The first prisoner asked me if I had pearls. I said "yes;" and he asked me to show them. I asked him if he was going to buy them for himself or another person. He said he wanted them for a Rajah. I took out two bundles of pearls, and showed them to the prisoner, who agreed to purchase the two bundles for Rs. 9,000, or thereabouts He said he would pay for them the next day, and take them away on payment. I said that, as he had agreed to purchase them, he should pay at least Rs. 1,000 on account, and should put a memorandum of the price in each bundle and seal them. He made the necessary memoranda, put them inside the bundles, and sealed them with his own seal, and having deposited them with me, both the prisoners left. the first prisoner saying that he should send Rs 1,000 the next day by the second prisoner, who he described as the Rajah's sepoy. On the next day, the second prisoner came and said his master, the first prisoner, wanted me at Byculla, where the pearls would be weighed. I declined to go, but told him that his master should come to me the next day. The next day both the prisoners came. Ramchunder said, take out the bundles, we will weigh the pearls. He also said he had the money ready at his house. I showed him the bundles, and asked him if the seals were his. He said they were, at my desire he opened the bundles. I produced sieves for separating the small and large pearls, and commenced to put both bundles into the sieves. I missed two or four large pearls from one bundle, and I therefore compared the contents of the bundles with a memorandum I had made at the time I country when I purchased the pearls, and found on weighing the contents of the bundles that pearls weighing 250 chaws were missing. On my missing the pearls I became confused and cried out. The prisoners ran away. I ran after them; if any pearls are missing I will pay for them, or return you the pearls." I said "if you have the pearls give them up." He said he had not got them, but would pay me for them. I called a havildar, and at the prisoner's request, we went to a place near the Bazaar Gate, where pearls are weighed. It was at that place that the pearls were weighed and I examined my memorandum. Before that I did not know the extent of my loss. After the pearls were weighed the prisoners were taken to the chowkey. The same morning they sent for me, and I went to see them at the prisoners there. The first prisoner said "I have two of the pearls at my house, and will give them up; the others are at different places. We then went to the house of the first prisoner, in Byculla. He opened a cupboard containing bottles of medicine, and took out a bottle which contains a powder, out of which he took these two large pearls, which were produced. The first prisoner said he had deposited the other pearls with a Banyan near Mombadevi, and asked if we would go there. The subedar told him it was too late to go that night. The next morning the prisoners, the subedar, a jemadar, a sepoy, and I went to the shop of one Bhychund Tulsichchund, near Mombadevi. Bhychund in the presence of the police said that he had bought him some pearls for sale, and that he, Bhychund, had sold them to one Lacherchund and received rupees five for his brokerage. We then went to Lacherchund, who gave up the 227 pearls, now produced, which were at the time mixed up with other pearls. After this we went again to the house of the first prisoner, and in a rat-hole in the wall eight pearls were found wrapped in paper; other pearls were found upon different persons.

The Hon Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry, and remanded the prisoners to jail till Tuesday next.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—17TH FEB.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THE "GODS" AND THE POLICE.—Mahadoo Byroo and Dawood Shaik Bawasai, a policeman, were charged with the theft of Rs. 350 in cash, the property of Coostna Sewram.

Mr. Jehanghir appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. N. Sewram plead for the second prisoner.

The prosecutor is a dealer in piece goods and pearls, and keeps his shop at Oomrawuttee. Having come to Bombay on Saturday, the 10th inst., he went at noon the same day to the Baroda Railway station at Tardeo, in order to proceed to Surat. He had with him a bundle which contained his provisions and a bag containing Rs. 350 in cash, which he carried over his left shoulder. While in the midst of a crowd, at the door way of the ticket-office, he felt a hand on his shoulder lighten, and on looking at it found that it had been cut open and the bag of money extracted. An alarm was raised, and a report was made to a policeman at the station, after which the prosecutor went to a temple at the Moosafir Khana to implore the intervention of the gods in recovering his money. On Tuesday last, some police officers took him to a police station near the jail, where he saw the first prisoner, and recognised him as having been in the crowd at the Tardeo station. He also saw the second prisoner and the rupees and ornaments produced in Court.

Ragooba Bapoorow, a detective police havildar, knew the prisoners, the second of whom was a police officer doing duty at Camatepoora. On the morning of the 12th inst., in consequence of information he received, he took the first prisoner into custody and charged him with the theft of Rs. 350. He denied the charge, or that he had any rupees, notes, or ornaments. Subsequently, however, witness went with him to a house at Byculla, where a Mhang female gave him (witness) a number of ornaments, and some more ornaments were found upon the person of the prisoner and of his daughter. The prisoner and the property were then removed to the Umerseykey chowkey. On the 13th inst., upon information given by the first prisoner, the second was apprehended, but denied having received any rupees from the first. Witness searched his house and found therein Rs. 100 in silver. Several ornaments were found on the person of his wife. The said second prisoner and the property were taken that day to the same chowkey. On the 14th inst. witness took the prisoners to the market, where they pointed out the shop at which they purchased the ornaments. He stated that it was their own money that they paid. On the 15th inst., in consequence of further information received, witness went to the shop of a Marwarree, who gave him Rs. 30, which he said the first prisoner had deposited with him. When the prisoner was taken to the subedar, he said he had taken the money from a man's shoulder at the Baroda Railway station; and that he had received Rs. 100 out of it as his share.

Further enquiry has been postponed until to-day.

A MUSSALMAN'S GRATITUDE.—Sooltan Wullee was charged with the theft of a number of shawls and articles of wearing apparel, the property of Abdool Gaffar Abdool Kader.

The prosecutor, a dealer in shawls and other goods, kept his shop in the Bhendy Bazaar road, in which the prisoner was employed for some months, but was afterwards discharged. He lately gave him some goods from his shop, out of doors, for sale. On the night of the 14th inst. the prosecutor went home leaving the shop in charge of a servant who sleeps there. The prisoner was allowed by the servant to sleep in the shop that night. About midnight the servant shut up the shop and went to bed. He opened about 5 A. M., and he observed that some of the goods had been taken away and that the prisoners were not there; also that the back door of the shop, which had been fastened well the preceding night, was open. He reported the loss to his master, who afterwards went in search of prisoner, but could not find him. The same morning prosecutor was called to the Oomercary chowkey, where he saw the prisoner and a portion of his missing property. The same morning he went with the police to a house in Bhendy Bazaar, in which the prisoner pointed out the rest of the missing articles, taking them out of a bundle which had been concealed under a mat. The shawls had not yet been recovered.

Ammaram Govind, a public constable, said he was on duty in the Bhendy Bazaar road about 4 A. M. on Thursday the 15th inst., when he saw the prisoner going towards Byculla and challenged him. He had a bundle tied across his shoulders in a cloth. On opening it witness saw that it contained some shawls and several articles of wearing apparel. The prisoner said he was going to Poona to sell those goods. Witness had some suspicion, and took the prisoner and the goods to the Oomercary chowkey, where the prosecutor came and recognised his property.

His Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF GUNPOWDER.—Merwanjee Cursetjee was charged with using a place in Sewree Cross Lane as a gunpowder manufactory, without a license from the Municipal Commissioner, contrary to section 201 of Act II. of 1865. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined five rupees.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 14th February 1866

(BEFORE THEIR HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WARDEN.)

The Queen against Kanaya Soma and others.

MURDER.—Kanaya Soma and Raghya Mahadhao, caste cultivators, aged respectively twenty-six and nineteen years, were tried before R. H. Pinhey, Esq., Judge and Sessions Judge of the Konkan, for having committed the murder of one Rama Koosba. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—

The man said to have been murdered was called Rama Koosba. That Rama Koosba was murdered there can, I think, be no doubt. This is very clearly proved by the evidence of the approver, Rowjee Govinda, by the description of the wounds on the body given by the deceased's brother Bheewa Koosba, and by the report of the jury at the inquest. It remains to be considered whether the accused, or either of them, murdered Rama Koosba. The guilt of No. 2, Raghya Mahadhao, is very clearly established, not only by the evidence of the approver, Rowjee Govinda, but also by his examination before the magistrate, admitted before the Court of Session, in which he distinctly admitted having taken part in the murder. The accused, No. 1, Kanaya Soma, admits nothing, but still there is, in my opinion, evidence sufficient for his conviction. The evidence of the approver, Rowjee, described distinctly the part taken by the first accused in the murder. It must be remembered that, as the two accused and the approver were the only persons who saw the murder committed, it is impossible to find any direct evidence confirmatory of the approver's. The statement of the accused, No. 2, is not legal evidence against the accused, No. 1. The two Kalkuris, however, Bhugya and Bhoirya, prove that the two accused and the approver came and bathed in the river, by which they were sitting, just after the time the approver says that the two accused committed the murder, and just after the accused No. 2 admits that the murder was committed. As accused No. 2 admits having committed the murder, and the approver testifies that No. 1 helped No. 2, while two independent witnesses prove, that the two accused were together just after the murder was committed, I think the evidence of the approver is entitled to full credit. It appears to me difficult to suggest on the evidence any hypothesis consistent with the innocence of No. 1. I have no doubt whatever in my own mind of the guilt of both the accused. This case has been rather a difficult one to try, in consequence of all the chief witnesses for the prosecution being wild men, of the lowest order of intellect. It is not very often that I differ from the assessors in my appreciation of the evidence; but in this case I must differ from two out of the three; for they hold not only that accused No. 1 is not guilty, but also that No. 2, who admitted participation in the murder, was also not guilty.

The Court, concurring with one of the assessors, finds that Kanaya Soma and Raghya Mahadao are guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that they have committed the offence of murder, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 202 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Kanaya and Raghya be each of them hanged by the neck until he be dead (Section 53 of the Code of Criminal Procedure), so soon as this sentence shall have been confirmed by Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay (Section 380 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.)

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Court confirm the sentence of death passed upon the second prisoner Raghya Mahadao, and acquit the first prisoner, Kanaya Soma.

Saturday, 17th February 1866,

(BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.)

Nowrojee Ardaseer Dawur vs. Ghellabhoy Puddumsey.

THIS suit on being called on, Mr. McCulloch, who had just left the other court, appeared on behalf of one of the parties to the suit.

The Chief Justice said he thought this was a suit in which Mr. Anstey appeared, and at present Mr. Anstey was engaged in the other Court before Sir Joseph Arnould and would not be able to attend in this Court, he being without a junior (Mr. McCulloch had one) and he (the Chief Justice) would not allow Mr. Anstey to be prejudiced in that sort of way, but would adjourn this case until Mr. Anstey would be able to attend.

Mr. McCulloch said it was no fault of his, and it would be a great hardship to his client if the case was postponed. His learned friend, Mr. Anstey, appeared on the other side he could well understand the case being postponed.

The Chief Justice said he did not say it was Mr. McCulloch's fault or his client's. As much he knew, he would not let the case be proceeded with. Whatever he might do in any other case when any other case came before him in which Mr. Anstey was engaged and could not attend it would then be time for him to give his opinion as to the course which should be taken. This was the first case that had occurred in which Mr. Anstey could not attend, and he certainly would not allow Mr. Anstey to be dragged into Court in such a manner; and he would cause Mr. Anstey to be informed that his case will be placed in the list for Tuesday.

Mr. McCulloch said as far as he was personally concerned he had no objection to the case standing over.

The case then dropped.

When the Court was about to adjourn the Chief Justice sent for Mr. Anstey and informed him of what he had done in the matter.

DURING the investigation of a suit before the Chief Justice, in which Mr. Bayley was counsel, instructed by Mr. C. Tyebjee, a witness named Chuggon Beecher, who was under examination, gave his evidence in such a manner as to call forth from the Chief Justice a rebuke in very strong terms. The Chief Justice said to the witness:—"I don't believe one word of what you say. You have had an education, and learned English, but you have not improved in any other respect. You have got your cause up too well. I don't believe one word of what you say. The case has been well drilled into you. You are come here to speak to facts. If you go on in this way I will send you to jail—I won't fine you."

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—17TH FEB.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Ewald Behrmann vs. W. J. Addis.

Mr. Thacker appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Langdale for the defendant.

In this suit the plaintiff claimed Rs. 900, the amount of wages for three months, from the 12th August to 11th November 1865, at Rs. 300 per mensem, due to him as assistant to the defendant as civil engineer and architect.

Mr. Langdale, on the case being called on, applied for a postponement on the ground that the defendant was ill, and that it was perfectly impossible for him to be present in Court. He (Mr. Langdale) would, however, be happy to let the case proceed to that point at which the evidence of the defendant would be found to be necessary.

Mr. Thacker remarked that the hearing had been already twice postponed for the defendant's convenience, and that he would certainly object to any further adjournment unless upon payment of the costs. He was ready to proceed with the case; and principally to go on, particularly because the delay in the hearing had been prejudicial to the plaintiff, who had been offered an appointment up-country, which he was not able to take up in consequence of this case being pending, and which was, therefore, lost to him.

Mr. Langdale said it was rather hard that the defendant should have to pay the costs because he was ill.

His Honor would not grant a postponement unless upon payment of the costs.

Mr. Langdale said it was hard upon the defendant; and enquired if His Honor made it a rule to order the payment of costs in such cases.

His Honor remarked that he made no rule upon the subject: costs might be ordered in certain cases under certain circumstances as to the Court might appear proper; and certainly they would be given in a case similar to this, and for similar reasons.

The Court then ordered the case to be postponed until the 3rd proximo; the plaintiff's costs (Rs. 34) to be paid by defendant on or before Tuesday, the 20th instant, or the case to be set down for hearing on Wednesday the 21st.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES—1866.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, 17TH FEB.

THERE were five races on the card for this afternoon's disposal, which were all well contested, both the running and time being excellent. The Grand Stand was well attended, while, as a consequence of the exemption of prices, the Public Stand was filled in every part. If the present rates had been changed at first there is not the slightest doubt but that it would have yielded a handsome return to the proprietor. There was a good muster, as it was imagined to be the last day, and to atone for the disappointment of Thursday, the public came down in great strength again. What is the reason of this? Is the principal feature in this festive gathering omitted? It surely must be faulty management, when we have three Regimental Bands in Bombay, that Dance Music cannot be spared. An accident, not much to talk of, occurred this afternoon. It was in the fourth race, when two horses had passed the last corner, the natives there congregated together, and, seeing the day's sport to be terminated, made a rush on to the Course, when *Hackaway* came spinning through the lot, knocking down all, but doing no serious injury. The Hurdle Race has been postponed once, and we trust that at least a race will be made of it, as three horses, the property of distinct owners, are to start, or the public money will be withheld. The hurdles will not, from what we have seen, be very dangerous; if the horses cannot go safely over them, they can make a smasher through, without much injury to themselves or riders. So we hope that this will not deter any from entering, for fear of having an ugly spill.

This is the card with its produce:—

"A SWEEPSTAKES" of 50 G. M. each. H. F. With Rupees 300 from the Fund. For all Arab Horses. 12 miles. About a distance. Weight for age. Winner of the "Derby," "H. R. H. Albert Victor's Cup," "The Bombay Merchants' Cup," or any of the Sweepstakes, 5 lbs. extra; of any two of them 10 lbs.; of three 15 lbs. To close on 1st May 1865, and name the day before the Race.

	st. lbs.		
Hajee Abdool Wahab's ..... c. a. h. Ruby	10	2	Rizzack 1
Mr. Perry ns. Mr. Crawford's ..... c. m. Rosemary.	10	2	——— 2

The mare was very quiet, and *Ruby* looked well. With a good start the former jumped off with the lead, making the running, and on passing the chair was three lengths ahead, which she kept up to the haystacks. On nearing the latter *Ruby* was seen to be drawing on the leader, and at Pallonjee's had collared and passed her, keeping it up to the finish; winning easily by three lengths. The mare on pulling up was found to be dead lame from her shoulders being wrong.

Time—Whole distance, 3 min. 9 sec.

Last 1¼ mile, 2 min. 53½ sec.

H. H. ALY KHAN'S CHALLENGE CUP.—50 G. M. 30 G. M. entrance. H. F. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winner of the "Derby," "H. R. H. Albert Victor's Cup," or "Bombay European Merchants' Cup," to carry 7 lbs. extra; of any two of them 10 lbs. Horses imported after the 1st September 1863 allowed 5 lbs. To close and name on the 1st May 1865. 1 mile.

	st. lbs.		
Hajee Abdool Wahab's ..... b. a. h. Highlander. late "Rapidan"	8	7	Rizzack 1
H. H. Aga Khan's ..... g. a. h. Khoorsheed.	9	3	Syed 2
Mr. St. John na Dr. Miller's b. a. h. Ronald Bayne.			
Mr. Crawford's ..... b. a. h. Mathias	8	7	Feroze 3

Khoorsheed, through his former performances, was placed the favourite for this. On coming out, he appeared not in his usual trim, and as if he had been having some stiff work. *Ronald Bayne* is a fresh horse, not having been to the front since the Spring meeting. *Highlander* had run in the "Derby," where he cut a very indifferent figure, being beaten by his stable companion *Namook*, and likewise by *Khoorsheed*. A very bad start was effected, *Highlander* jumping off with the lead by two lengths, *Ronald Bayne* being fully four lengths behind, through which he lost the race. On nearing the haystacks, however, he had gained the others, and at Pallonjee's was found to be struggling with *Highlander* for the lead, *Khoorsheed* being now two lengths in rear. On rounding the last corner, the latter had again drawn up, the three being close together; but this was seen that Rizzack was making a race of it, his horse being all there, and finding he could win, which he did by letting him out, going on and obtaining the winner of the "Derby" by three lengths. *Ronald Bayne* close up.

Time—1 mile, 1 min. 53 sec.

"THE LADIES' PURSE."—Rs. 300 added to a Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. For all Arab Horses. 12 mile. 8 st. 7 lbs. Winners once to carry 7 lbs. extra, oftener 10 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., and Horses that have never won 10 lbs. To close and name the day before the Race.

	st. lbs.		
Hajee Abdool Wahab's..c. a. h. Ruby	9	3	Rizzack 1
Mr. H.'s ..... g. a. h. Jacham	9	3	W. Brewtey .. 2
Mr. Crawford's ..... b. a. h. Dervish	9	3	J. C. Brewtey. 3

Dervish was at first drawn for this, he having also to run for the handicap, but his sporting owner eventually decided on letting him run to make a race of it. With a good start, they were off on even terms, *Ruby* leading, making the running, *Jacham* with him, while poor old *Dervish* was dreadful stiff, and apparently unable to gallop, dropping behind a considerable distance; at the mile post, however, he had again gained somewhat, but could not keep the slight advantage. The last was never once taken from *Ruby*, who was once more gallantly landed a winner, winning as he liked. *Jacham* a bad second, *Dervish* being pulled up at the distance, seeing he had no chance, to save him for the next.

Time—1 mile, 1-37; 1½ mile, 3 min.: last 1½ mile, 1 m. 53 sec.

"THE HUNTERS' STAKES."—Rupees 300 from the Fund for all Horses that have been hunted in any part of India during the previous 12 months. Two miles. 10st, 7lbs. Winner of the "Welter" to carry 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 5 G. M. Gentlemen riders. To close and name the day before the Race.

	st. lbs.		
Mr. Bailr's ..... c. a. h. Rufus	10	7	Mr. Gordon .. 1
The Bedouin's ..... g. a. h. Camel	10	7	Mr. S. 2
Major Double's ..... b. a. h. Harkaway ...	10	7	Mr. W. 3

Rufus was supposed to have the best chance for this from his previous running, and justified the supposition. *Camel* would stand a fair chance, some considered, he having won the Baroda Steeplechase last season. A good start was effected, *Rufus* leading, with *Camel* pulling two double, lying on his quarters, but poor *Harkaway* was out of his element, and not enjoying the run, and dared off a considerable distance. The lead was never wrested, and an easy race won.

Time—2 miles, 4 min. 11 sec.

"A FREE HANDICAP" for all Horses that have started during the meeting. 1¼ mile. Rs. 300 from the Fund, with an entrance of 15 G. M. Three Horses, the property of distinct owners, to start, or the public money will be withheld. To name the day before the Race.

	st. lbs.		
The Stranger's ..... g. a. h. Kobinoor ..	9	12	W. Brewtey .. 1
H. H. Aga Khan's ..... g. a. h. Mah	9	3	Syed 2
Hajee Abdool Wahab's ..... g. a. h. Mistake	9	7	Ali Abdoolah.. 3
Mr. Crawford's ..... b. a. h. Dervish	9	5	——— 4
Mr. Benjamin's ..... b. a. h. Mathias			
	Parce..	8	7 Benson..... 5
Major Crabie's ..... g. a. h. Demarara	8	5	Rowjee 6

This was the race *par excellence* of the day, and for which *Kohinoor* was placed first favourite by the outside public, though *Mah* fetched the highest price in the lottery. After two false starts they were sent away on even terms, *Multan-in-Paree* taking the lead with *Kohinoor* together. Passing the chair *Mistake* had gained first place, *Demarck* being in the van. On passing the mile post, *Mah* had gone to the fore, conceding the gentry with *Mistake*, *Kohinoor* creeping up gradually, and at the haystacks was on even terms with the other two. When seen rounding the Dhobies' corner *Kohinoor* was leading, with *Mah* on his quarters, the others in close attendance, with the exception of *Demarck*, who had enough and was all abroad. From the last half mile post home there was a splendid race of it between the other five, all going at it *pen and ink*. The last corner and the straight run home decided it to be *Kohinoor's*: *Mah* second, *Mistake* next with *Dervish*, then *Multan-in-Paree* with *Demarck* as whipper in.

Time—1¼ mile, 2 min. 55 sec. 1¾ mile, 3 min. 23 sec.

So ended a highly successful day's sport.

THE following are the Terms of the Hurdle Race to be run on Tuesday, the 20th instant:—

A Hurdle Race.—Rupees 400 from the Fund. Entrance 10 G. M. Weight for age. Byculla standard raised 2 stone. R. C. over six hurdles. Gentlemen Riders. Three miles. To close and name the day before the Race. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000 if entered to be sold for that sum or any less sum; if entered to be sold for more than Rs. 1,000 no sale. If the winner be not claimed, the public money will be withheld. To close and name the day before the Race.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"FAIR PLAY."—It is unnecessary to publish your suggestion, as no Bank or Financial Manager would act upon it.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your this morning's paper you have justly complained of the great annoyance, inconvenience, and sometimes loss experienced by that portion of the public which has to carry on correspondence with England or other European countries, by the apparent apathy or short-sightedness of those whose duty it is originally to issue postage stamps. The difficulty to procure stamps (of numerous prices) is not felt so much in Bombay, as it is in other Presidencies in the interior; but your annoyance is still more aggravated when you come to know (in one of the smaller post offices in the Mofussil) that even a half-anna stamp you cannot get for several days together. I often receive letters from a place about 100 miles north of Bombay, where there is a good, or at least a show of a good, post; but yet the writers complain of their letters having been kept with them for some days because they could not procure stamps to stick to them. The fact, as it seems to me, is that those simple men who are in charge of those post offices are very poorly paid, and the authorities fear that by allowing a large sum in stamps to remain in the hands of the Deputy Post Masters (who are, or as we should reasonably infer should be, hard up for cash) they may tamper with the Government money. At a time when every necessary of life has attained to the summit of its price, the Deputy Post Master receives only a pittance of 20 or 25 rupees a month. A thousand and one temptations await a Deputy Post Master, and in order that he may not be tempted to act in contrariety to his prescribed duty, the authorities should appoint such men, and pay them such salaries as may ensure for the public at least safe transmission of their communications.

I so fully coincide with your views expressed in this morning's issue, that it would be a mere waste of words and your valuable space were I to attempt to reiterate them here. The obnoxious three stamps making six annas and eight pies for single postage give as much trouble as would three letters with one stamp each. NESTOR.

Bombay, 17th February.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

BELGAUM, FEBRUARY 14TH.

AN Indian paper, in mentioning the accident that Sir Charles Wood not very long ago met with in the hunting field, observed that it would be false to say that people in India regretted it. I think I may say that the English inhabitants of Belgaum were in ecstacies with the telegram that announced his resignation of the management of the India Office. We only hope it may not be untrue, and that his successor,—if he does give up the invidious task of cutting down Indian incomes to fractional parts,—may be a liberal-minded politician, and one who will not bear hotter footing. The weather is rapidly becoming hot, and the dust defies description. I told you sometime ago of the use to which natives were turning the silver acquired by cotton. They are now buying up all the sideboards that they can get, and use them in the place of beds. The idea has novelty to boast of, as well as peculiarity. I suppose the wives of the Bombay have more than they can put in the cupboards. A native does not want much furniture, and, on the whole, there is perhaps no single article that we can spare capable of supplying all his necessities. If the sellers of chairs in Bombay have more than they can dispose of, it would be a very real piece of charity to send a few here. A new comer thinks himself lucky if he can get two. Carpets are now things that were, but are not. Mr. Hindley and the money-lender's case still drags on in weary length. The lengthy, amusing, though it presents a hopeless intricacy of the English, Marathi, and Canarese languages. Last week we had a paper hunt on horseback with a run of about five miles. We lose many delights by living in this benighted land, but I find from a foreign continental paper that ladies lose something substantial by leaving England. The *Europe*, in speaking of English habits and usages, says:—

"It is customary in that country of spleen and of association for every gentleman who is admitted into society to send a fat goose as a present to the lady of the house he is in the habit of visiting. Beautiful women receive a whole magazine of eatables in their drawing-rooms; and are thus enabled by an ingenious calculation to ascertain the number of their friends. Many lovers, by that of the fat geese sent them. As many geese as many lovers. In England a goose is sent instead of a love letter. It is very original like everything that is English."

KATTYWAR, 13TH FEBRUARY.

THINGS are very much in *statu quo*. In Kattywar itself the Waghers are keeping very quiet, and with the exception of *looting* a village about twelve miles from Deappa a couple of days ago, they have done no mischief to speak of for over a month. The party of cavalry that was stationed near Deappa was immediately sent in pursuit of the rebels, when news was brought of their being in the neighbourhood; but sufficient time has not elapsed to have heard of the result of the trip. During the past week no less than ten outlaws have laid down their arms before the authorities resident in Porebunder. They are Assistant Resident in Porebunder. They are evidently driven to almost desperation as, turn which way they will, they come across detachments of troops moving about; and the villagers round about have had such practical lectures read to them about helping rebels and outlaws, that the Waghers cannot depend upon them any longer for voluntarily assisting them as they used to do. The Rana Burdah Chowkey are progressing but slowly. The difficulty, I believe, lies in keeping up the regular supply of workmen. They seem to get disgusted when made to do more work than they themselves think proper; even the charm of good pay does not seem to be a sufficient attraction to the native mind when he is called upon to do a task which would be considered easy by an English child of ten. The authorities have, I believe, determined to build lines for cavalry also, but the site has not yet been determined upon.

I think I saw mentioned in the *Gazette* some time ago that Premchund Roychund had reached acre of land near Manekwarra, and intends experimentalizing in cotton growing. He also, I believe, talked about starting a Bank there, and it is to be hoped that fate will deal more propitiously with it than it has done with regard to some of the Financials; but I should say, after the late Bombay experiences, Mr. P. R's name at the helm would hardly be a sufficient guarantee for the soundness of the boat to make others risk to row it.

The works at Varavul Bunder are progressing very favourably. His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur has made up his mind to do all that can be done to make it a good harbour, and has gone to work the right way by putting the thing under able management. A tramway is now completed from the stone quarry up to the sea shore; so the work will be carried on even faster than at present. I believe a railway to Joonaghur is in contemplation, but it will be time enough to talk of that when they begin to mark out the line.

Rather a nasty accident happened to an officer the other day. He was out lion shooting, and had taken up his position on a tree; the branch he was sitting on broke, and he fractured his collar bone. He was carried into Manekwarra and medical assistance sent for from Rajcote. The accident was a double nuisance to the officer in question, as he was in Kattywar on a shooting excursion. His fall has of course put a stop to his slaying any more lions.

NEEMUCH, 12TH FEBRUARY.

I HAVE just been inspecting a plan of the new barracks which have been sanctioned for this station. You may remember that, amongst the many objections raised against the old building, the chief one was alleged to be that, situated in a hollow and sheltered from the prevailing wind, these barracks in the hot weather became unbearably hot and oppressive. This is to be remedied. Running almost the entire length of the station from east to west is a ridge, and on this it is proposed to erect the new buildings. Those for the infantry are to be on the extreme west end. Accommodation is to be provided for a wing in ten barracks, each to hold half a company. The men are to live in the upper stories, the lower being set apart for dining rooms, offices, and such like. Ball courts, plunge baths, and skittle alleys are all entered, and should Government complete the whole according to the plan, the regiment in possession will have little to complain of. The men will be in a cool, healthy situation, well away from the bazaar and other undesirable localities, and will have the means of amusing themselves close at hand. I am informed that accommodation for two companies will be completed before the rest are taken in hand. The artillery barracks, (why the gunners are to be moved from their present quarters I know not,) when built will be on the same ridge, but about three quarters of a mile to the east of the infantry. The arrangement of the proposed R. A. barracks I cannot consider so good as the others. Opposite the fort and (save and except that they are on the hill) in the same position generally as the present infantry lines, two barracks, to hold a division each, are to be built. The sight of vision (*i. e.*, about forty men) are to be located in a barrack which is to be built on the walls of the fort. Now this fort is at least 500 yards from the other barrack-rooms, 700 yards from the harness-rooms, which, in their turn, are 300 yards from the horse lines; so that a gunner living in the fort will have at least 2,000 yards more to travel in going and coming from parade than his more fortunate comrades. Again these last have an unnecessarily long distance to go, to and fro, between the harness-rooms and stables. It is difficult, moreover, to imagine the reason for putting these men in the fort at all. There are no stores, no wells, for the best of reasons, viz: because they are not strong enough, so the men would, in case of a row, have to double across the open to get at their battery. With regard to out-buildings, ball courts, &c., these barracks are fitted in the same manner as the others. When these works are finished, and the buildings occupied, there will be a grand scramble for officers' quarters, as those at present in existence are a great deal too far off to be thought of, if any others can possibly be procured.

A man was found about 200 yards from the bazaar, a day or two since, in two pieces. His head and shoulders were picked up about fifty yards from his legs and lower part of his stomach, the remainder had disappeared, the handiwork doubtless of the jackals. A court of inquest found that deceased met his death from cold and starvation. This verdict the natives laugh at, and I must say think they appreciate the reason on their side. Here is a man, travelling from Nusseerabad, arriving in Neemuch bazaar one day, in the course of which he lodges a complaint that some one has taken away his matchlock, the next morning he is found dead, his necklace of silver, his powder, bullets &c., are all found near him. Robbery therefore could not have been the reason for murdering him, if murdered he was; but then again is it likely that a man, possessing as this individual certainly did, the means of procuring food and lodging, would have wandered away and died of cold and starvation? The spinal column, moreover, had been severed, and though I am not by any means qualified to pass an opinion on such a point, I am nearly certain that jackals could not break up a man's back bone even supposing they would take the trouble to try. Hyenas might, but wild beasts seldom or never trouble themselves to break up the body until they have devoured the more inviting parts. With all due respect to the Court, I differ *toto* with their finding, and think, with the natives, that the man was murdered. I am the more confirmed in this opinion as I know that the bazaar contains heaps of ruffians of the deepest dye, villains, the scum of all the population of the neighbouring states, brutes whose crimes are of such a nature as to enable them to consider themselves safe even in an independent state, and who prefer to expose their precious selves to risk of detection under British indifference rather than meeting the reward of their crimes at the hands of relatives thirsting for revenge. It is a startling fact—still a true one—that the camp bazaar is not, except in name, under the jurisdiction of the Brigadier commanding at Neemuch. The Bazaar Master—we beg his pardon—the Cantonment Magistrate, renders his returns to the Political direct; no order except in the instances aforementioned, can emanate from Brigadier General Pelly. This needs no comment. Officers and their families, from the proximity of the bazaar, are out when I state that no one knew what an incredible number of scoundrels of the first class, who were unaccounted for in any return, resided within cantonment limits. On the first alarm these men issued from their houses, and who can tell the crimes they perpetrated, the woes they inflicted, or the *loot* they secured. Let us pass on to more congenial subjects.

In taking my evening dram in company with sundry office writers, and you, Mr. Editor, will not, I am sure, blame such a harmless occupation, I was surprised to hear that a weighty and important packet had been circulated during the day, and I think you, was the purport of this important communication? The reduction of the army you will say, the new barracks, or the approaching arrival of the Commander-in-Chief. Nothing of the sort. Economy rules the day now, and contemplated economy was breathed in every line of the communication in question. It appears that the Government now contemn Rs. 1,000 a year to supply to the different offices. One Khodabux Ferozeshah has discovered that *Fuchsine* can supply the place of red ink and save Government some Rs. 300 per year. Forthwith an edict goes forth; Government letters are prepared in voluminous correspondence is afloat, and all offices requested to make a trial of the preparation of *Fuchsina* manufactured and sold only by Mr. Khodabux Ferozeshah, a writer in the office of the Examiner of Medical Accounts. All other preparations are spurious. Was any appeal to the Bishop of Calcutta. This precious correspondence has now been printed at full length in the columns of the *Mofussilite*, for the benefit of the public generally, and the Bishop in particular; and how this matter will end no one can foresee. It is hard indeed for a man, some of whose Chaplains, but that must be harder still to sit under them without a cushion. A more paltry squabble was never brought before the public notice; and though possibly the origin of the dispute might be easily explained, yet its termination will be universally condemned. We should like to know what the Psalmist would have had to say to the man who goeth not in the counsel of sinners, but who yet sitteth in the seat of the scornful.—*Englishman Weekly Journal, Feb.* 10.

DELHI, 7TH FEBRUARY.

AN "officer and gentleman," who arrived here by rail a day or two ago from down-country, took it into his head to assume a manner so eccentric as to lead people to suppose him to be insane or intoxicated; it does not appear to be exactly settled which. The first symptoms were evinced by this gentleman firing a rifle ball through the lamp in the roof of his carriage (or compartment), because it (the lamp) had been a source of annoyance to him during the journey. For this extravagant act he was made to pay an extravagant price (the price of the injured lamp); but, not satisfied with this, the eccentric gentleman proceeded to divest himself of his clothing, and in his boots, and nothing else, commenced "scouring the plain," pursued for some time by people anxious to save him the unpleasant exposure; but as they were hampered with clothing, and he in *puris inaturalibus*, he had the advantage, and being stripped, outstript pursuers. Nobody seems to know where he has since been. I suppose he will turn up somewhere,

the affability of the host and hostess, all contributed to the gaiety of the soiree, which did not terminate until an advanced hour." It would not become the *Moniteur* to paint the Governor's praises, and we therefore gladly supplement its description by saying that M. Bontempe is the *beau ideal* of an entertainer. A gentleman in the first sense of the word, an accomplished musician and a beautiful speaker, he does whatever he does he throw himself into the spirit of the evening, that these entertainments depend upon him mainly for their success. No dance-music is so popular in Pondicherry as that played by the Governor, and when, as is generally the case, he is accompanied in a duet on the Pianoforte by one of his charming daughters, the enthusiasm of the dancers is irrepressible.

Amongst the entertainments of the month, one of the most pleasing was an amateur concert and dramatic performance, held in the grand hall of the Colonial College on Wednesday the 31st. All Pondicherry and his wife were assembled there, and at 8 o'clock precisely the curtain rose upon *Le Gastronome Sans Argent*, of Scribe. It is a spirited little piece, and was capitally acted by the pupils of the College. The part of *Frivgale* was taken by Mr. Charles G. Montbrun (son of the President of the Chamber of Commerce), whose ludicrous adventures in search of a dinner fairly brought down the house. As the *Moniteur* quaintly observes, "it is to be hoped that the amount of applause, which he received will make amends for the neglect which the author and cruel fate refused to his inventive and intelligent appetite." After the piece Madame ——— favoured the audience with several operatic selections which she executed with her accustomed brilliancy and taste. This lady possesses a magnificent voice, and is therefore a shining light in the musical world of Pondicherry. One of the best performances of the evening was a quartette on the violin, piano, harmonium and violincello, executed by four members of the same family, which had previously contributed the leading performer in the "*Gastronome*." The great feature of the concert, however, was undoubtedly the singing of Mademoiselle M——B——. It took most people by surprise, and the delicious way in which she gave the song of Angelo from the third act of *Domino Noire* made the audience quite wild with enthusiasm. It was a goodly sight to see this young lady, scarcely sixteen, belonging to the highest family in Pondicherry, standing alone, before the immense audience and lifting up her sweet voice in behalf of a meritorious charitable work. At the conclusion Madame D—— with Mademoiselle B—— carried round the hat, and we were glad to see that they obtained the required assistance before returning to the stage.

We regret that space does not permit us to give any but a brief account of the "Bachelors Ball," which was held in the Club House or "Cercledu Commerce" on the evening of Friday the 26th ultimo. A few minutes before 8 o'clock, a sudden illumination of blue lights revealed the Governor and party wending their way through the garden to the inspiring strains of *Partant pour la Syrie*. Immediately after their arrival, dancing commenced in the two principal salons of the *Cercle*, which, as well as the supper-room, were adorned with garlands of flowers, and lasted almost without intermission till 4 o'clock A. M. In what language can we describe the *dansenses*, or how can we possibly give an idea of their dresses? Even the *Moniteur* breaks down under the emergency. It cannot be done. To sit down in cold blood and make a pre-raphaelite sketch of an angelic creature, whose mere "*Ons Monsieur*" went through you like a fixed bayonet only a few evenings ago—it would require a pen of adamant and a heart of marble. Ah! France! France! you have much to answer for: the blood-stained battle-fields of Europe behold upon every side of them the witness, and many a historic page testifies, that you were brought into existence to conquer and be conquered; but the bloodless victories which your fair countrywomen have obtained over the hearts of too susceptible Englishmen can only be known on that day when no mortal secrets will remain hid!

CASUAL WARDS.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, January 16.)

OUR correspondent who passed a night in Lambeth workhouse may, we think, claim credit for having given the world a far more vivid notion of the real nature of the inside of a casual ward than has ever been put before it before. Part, indeed, of the picture was far too disgusting to be drawn, but it is right to allude to it, for the purposes of observation, rather more specifically. The language *and the conduct* of the casuals were loathsome enough to astonish even those whose duties have for years past made them familiar with the foulest scenes and words ever disclosed in courts of criminal justice. What was done was worse than what was said, and what was said was abominable beyond description or decent imagination; and all this unutterable foulness of word and deed passed in a room where hideous ruffians stripped naked were lying huddled up together for warmth for ten or twelve hours together. Surely, if any additional proof were wanted of the utter unfitness for their task of those who have the management of our work-houses, these facts would be conclusive. What could any person acquainted in the slightest degree with the habits and nature of the lowest class of criminals and vagrants expect under such conditions except what actually happened? Take thirty or forty tramps of the worst kind, make them herd together in an empty shed naked and miserable throughout the whole of a long winter's night, and what can you expect except to produce a sort of chapel of ease to the Cities of the Plain for the hideous enjoyment of those who are already bad, and the utter corruption of those who are obliged to hear what they cannot prevent? There was a grotesque and somewhat humorous side to the whole affair, as there is to most things which are thoroughly horrible, and our contributor appears to us to have seized and brought out this side of the matter very happily; but the reflections which the incidents described suggest are grave and sad in the extreme. Every one has long known how hideous is the want and wickedness to be found amongst certain classes in London, and with what scandalous inefficiency it is treated. It is from our contributor's account is but an additional and unusually lively illustration of these well-known truths; but they never can lose their edge, and each fresh illustration of their existence ought to put us all to shame until they are remedied.

Attempts have been and no doubt will be made to diminish the importance of the facts which our correspondent brought to light. It seems it was all a mistake, an unlucky accident, a thing which will not occur again. If our contributor had gone about his inquiries in a regular way, he would not have been exposed to any discomforts at all, or to many worth speaking of. He ought to have gone with a proper introduction from the board of guardians to the master of Lambeth workhouse, when he would have received with every attention, treated with perfect civility, shown over certified wards in beautiful order, and led to believe that everything was quite as it should be. No doubt this is the way to make things pleasant for yourself and for others; but the course which actually was taken is a little better adapted for the object of discovering the way in which business is actually done. Let us look a little at the facts, and try to estimate the real importance of the trifling oversight, and of those revolting incidents which it produced, and which happened to fall under the notice of our contributor. An article in the *Daily News* of yesterday informs us that the writer visited Saturday at Lambeth workhouse. "Lambeth," he tells us, "has been frequently quoted as a model for other workhouses about to alter their accommodation. Long before the passing of the Houseless Poor Act it had bede for from twelve to sixteen male vagrants, and this number was raised to thirty-one when the certificate of the Poor Law Board was given. The men's sleeping-room is fitted up with the ordinary barrack bed, with shelves for the sleeper's clothes, and a large fire is kept up in it. There are divisions between each couch, so that it is impossible for the vagrants to converse on each other's domain. Two pauper warders sleep in the room, both of whom assured us on Saturday that neither had language, nor singing, nor boisterous behaviour of any kind ever takes place in their presence. A supply of blue cotton shirts is kept on hand, and it is the duty of these warders to see that each vagrant is supplied with one." Our contemporary adds, "To an ordinary visitor" (who believes whatever the pauper warders tell him, he should have added), "nothing could seem better than these details. After some references to our account of the matter, the article proceeds to say, 'Lambeth is one of the parishes upon which there has been a run. It is difficult to say why, but certain workhouses are thus favoured, while their neighbours, with equally, sometimes superior, comforts for casuals, are never crowded. Here the numbers have steadily increased till, with thirty-one beds for men, 113 casuals were sheltered one night last week. The master, however, knowing his responsibilities, properly determined to house all destitute applicants; *but as the guardians neither enlarged the accommodation within the workhouse, nor authorized the issuing of tickets for a lodging-house, the sheds and outbuildings intended only for workshops were converted into night wards, and laid out with the bags of straw so forcibly described.*" The sheds, it is added, are to be used for such purposes no more.

We have not a doubt of the perfect truth of these statements. They fully account for what our contributor saw, which no doubt is but a sample, if all the facts were known, of a vast mass of abuses of the same sort in other parts of London. The plain truth is that the guardians are determined to defeat the Houseless Poor Act, and that unless the most vigilant and constant supervision is exercised over them they have no doubt the power to do it. We have no doubt the master of Lambeth workhouse was anxious to do his duty. Indeed our contributor's account shows that every one of the workhouse officers with whom he had to do treated him with kindness and appeared anxious to help him in his duty. The fault rests with the guardians who refused to enable the master to give proper accommodation to the casuals. They found lodging for thirty-one persons, and no more, when three times as many were likely to apply. The consequences of this to all the parties concerned, and especially to the decent poor, who have to choose between pollution and starvation for themselves and their families, are too obvious to require further illustration. But for the chance visit of our contributor, this system might, and probably would, have gone on all through the winter undetected. It is no answer at all to say that as soon as it was detected it was put a stop to. Of course it was in that particular case, but why was the discovery of such an abuse left to a newspaper? Is it our business to bring to light iniquities of this kind, or is it the business of the Poor Law Board and its inspectors? If the first experiment tried by an impartial observer, determined to see with his own eyes, was sufficient to bring this, what might not be discovered by a real searching investigation into the whole system pursued in the different metropolitan workhouses? Wherever we go the same fact always presents itself. The power is in the wrong hands. One day a common servant turns a sick man out of the hospital room into a dark and cold ward, where he dies of a fit before morning, and quite out of the reach of help. The next day we have a man brought in, in almost a dying condition, who is unable to eat the food given him, and who is found dead before morning. The day after that a gentleman disguises himself as a casual, and in that capacity witnesses the scenes which we have disclosed. These scenes are caused entirely by the neglect of the guardians to do their duty, and by the well meant but ignorant efforts of the master to do his best to supply their place. If the right kind of man had been master of the Lambeth workhouse, he would have forced the guardians to do their duty, by public exposure, or by complaints to the Poor Law Board; but such conduct can neither be expected nor perhaps desired from the sort of person who under the present system is appointed to such an office. He no doubt did his best, and meant well, but the result is a sufficient illustration of the effects which well meaning ignorance is likely to produce. Nothing short of a thorough change of system and an entire reformation of power will ever prevent the occurrence of such scandals as these.

We must remark, in conclusion, that even if the law were as well administered as possible, even if the casual wards were made as decent and respectable as the nature of the case will allow them to be, they would be very unsatisfactory institutions. After all, the bestiality which our contributor witnessed was caused by the casuals in the wards, admirably as they were adapted to develop and promote it. It resulted from the detestable habits of life of those who were admitted to them, and who would not have been materially better if they had had to pass a night in compulsory and unwelcome inoffensiveness. What we really want is a far more stringent and effectual manner of dealing with vagrancy than any which exists at present. There is in every great city, and above all in London, a whole class of rogues whom it would be an infinite advantage to themselves and to the honest part of the community to deprive altogether of the liberty which they are utterly unfit to use. The rough and clumsy cruelty of the old vagrant laws is, of course, out of the question, but the principle upon which they proceeded was a perfectly sound one. No human being ought to be allowed to lead the life of a wild beast. Those who do so should be put under restraint and made to work for their living by a discipline like that which is effective with a regiment of soldiers or the crew of a man of war. How to devise such a scheme and bring it into working order is no doubt a question of immense difficulty, but nothing less will ever root out the miserable disease which is a lasting disgrace to every one of us.

BANKS.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India. No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KANSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s.			1d. per Rupee.
"	4	do.	2s. 0½d. "
"	3	do.	2s. 0¼d. "
"	2	do.	2s. 0⅛d. "
"	1	do.	2s. 0½d. "
On demand		do.	2s. 1d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to	1 month's notice	3 per cent. per annum.
Do.	3 do.	4 do. do.
Do.	6 do.	5 do. do.
Do.	12 do.	6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	.. ..	at 2s.	0d per Rupee.
4	do.	at 1s.	11½d. "
3	do.	1s.	11¾d. "
2	do.	at ..	11¾d. "
1	do.	at 1s.	11½d. "
On demand	.. ..	at 1s.	11¼d. "

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
6 " 5 "
12 " 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for 1 per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 29th July* 1854. Recognized by Act No. VIII. of 1855, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL, Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GRINDLAY, CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London,
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghai, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOZETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.

Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The Provincial Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s.	1d.
4 do.	do.	2s. 0½d.
3 do.	do.	2s. 0¾d.
2 do.	do.	2s. 0⅞d.
1 month's do.	do.	2s. 1d.
Demand on Bank of England		2s.
On Scotland and Ireland	do.	2s. 1¼d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... ... 3 per cent.
6 " 5 "
12 " 6 "

No interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 *months, will be received by the Directors on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest on Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq. (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BRIJORE VITHUL MOTUMDASS, Esq.
TEERTHOWUNDAS JUGJEEVUNDAS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England.
The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
MESSRS. HOTTINGUER & CO.

Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HOSE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 6, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London—J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent.
Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight		1s.	11¾d. per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11½d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d. do.
On Demand		do.	1s. 10⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also makes arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 6 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase and sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above		2s.	1¾d. per Rupee.
"	4	do.	..... 2s. 1d. "
"	2	do.	..... 2s. 0¼d. "
"	1	do.	..... 2s. 0⅜d. "
On demand			..... 2s. 0½d. "
On Scotland		do.	..... 2s. 1d. "
On Ireland		do.	..... 2s. 0½d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0¼d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Zanzibar, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 6 " 5 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at sight or other rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged at a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—H. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England.
The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £500) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.

4	do.	at 2s.	1½d. "
3	do.	at 2s.	1¾d. "
2	do.	at 2s.	1⅞d. "
1	do.	at 2s.	2d. "

On Demand (Hoondi Office) at 2s. 0⅞d.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6 do.	4 do.
Do.	12 do.	6 do.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 1st February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

धी बैंक आफ हींदुस्थान चीना ने जेपान (लीमीटेड).

धी बाक अफ हींदुस्थान, चना, थड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड).

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	103,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay).
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARKNESS, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.

William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dominaid.
James Gibbs Kinloch, Esq., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39 Frederick street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. .....The Bank of London.
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal Towns of Europe on the Credit of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on demand.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant Drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.

Do.	9	do.	do. 5½ do. do.
Do.	6	do.	do. 5 do. do.
Do.	4	do.	do. 4½ do. do.
Do.	3	do.	do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of England minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. After the interest shall have been lodged 30 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits on the month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure safe custody and collect interest on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in* 40,000 *Shares of* £25 *each*, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.

Bankers.—The Bank of England.
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain	4 do.
6 do.	do. 5 do.
12 do.	do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

The Manager is not authorized to grant Drafts for sums under £20, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

धी इंडीअन पेनीनसुला लंडन अंड चायना बेंक (लीमीटेड).

चि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन बंक धारना बाक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—*Fifty Lacs of Rupees in* 5,000 *Shares of* 500 *Rupees each.*

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

Capital—Fully Paid up.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—

6 months' sight	...	1s. 11¾d.
5 "	...	1s. 11¾d.
4 "	...	1s. 11¾d.
3 "	...	1s. 11¾d.
2 "	...	1s. 11¾d.
1 "	...	1s. 11¾d.
Demand	...	1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain	4 per cent.
3 "	5 "
16 "	8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Office, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Hirjeevandass Damodhar Thackersey, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soondergee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickerstath, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.
Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3 months	.....	5 per cent. per annum.
" 6	.....	7 " "
" 9	.....	7 " "
" 12	.....	8 " "

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c., for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.
A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.
Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

Holloway's Pills.—The Liver and Kidneys.—The injurious effects of cold and piercing winds tell on the stronger frames, impair the functions of the skin, and thereby throw an undue proportion of blood on the internal organs. The only means of preventing disease under these circumstances consists in augmenting the secretions of the overgorged organs, which can be easily accomplished by Holloway's Pills. These will enable the liver and kidneys to relieve themselves safely and rapidly of their oppressive congestion, at the same time that they renew an equable circulation of the blood. This salutary step is gained without any drawback. Holloway's Pills purify and strengthen simultaneously; they improve the appetite, and permit its gratification without the bugbear of dyspepsia or worse disorders.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee,
Do. " at 3 " at 2s. 1d. "
Do. Scotland Demand .....} at 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Ireland " .....}
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0¾d. "
Drafts at six months' sight